

# THE Gleichen Call



Eighth Year, No. 47

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1915

Per Year \$1.50

## HOCKEY NOTES

### C.P.R. vs. Gleichen Draw

By far the best, most exciting and interesting exhibition hockey game ever played in Gleichen was witnessed by about 200 spectators last Friday night when the Calgary C.P.R. and the Gleichen aggregations of hockeyites crossed sticks for the first time.

The result being a tie of 3-3 and this after two play off's of five minutes each way.

From start to finish it was a real exhibition of good, clean hockey. The two teams being evenly matched, not a man going on the fence, and both teams afterwards expressing themselves as perfectly satisfied with the referee's decisions which were fully backed up by the spectators.

That's some comp, Herb. Moreover, the spectators are most enthusiastic that the two teams should meet again.

From the very start off the game was fast and furious and at the end of the first half the score stood one each, which was then acknowledged to be the fastest game ever seen in Gleichen.

But the second half was anything faster and more exciting and the Gleichen scored in the eighth minutes it was generally conceded the visitors were whipped. But in the next twelve the C. P. R. boys evened the score and from that on it was nip and tuck to the finish.

Then it was agreed to play five minutes each way, which ended in two big O's. Another five minutes each way only added another O, and the two enemies (?) shook sticks in the air and hollered for each other, and the jolly good fellows left the ice to prepare for the ball tendered the visiting team, which proved most enjoyable until they left on the morning train.

The rooters—Well, they were too busy watching the rubber and for once the "old folks" were allowed a chance to see without holding their ears. The line-up of the teams were as follows:

C.P.R.	Gleichen
Bryant	goal Helmer
Shelbourne	point Fawcett
Russell	cover A. McHugh
McDougal	rover McCaig
Thompson	centre O. McHugh
Penoyer	r. w. H. McHugh
Anderson	l. w. Service

While there were several minor accidents, Fawcett was the only player who was obliged to retire, which was due to an injury to his knee, received in a fall which has caused him trouble a number of times.

As usual W. H. McKie proved an excellent referee, and was duly supported by a Calgary man as judge of play.

Tuesday night the Gleichen Junior hockey team defeated the Bassano Juniors at that town by a score of three to four in a very fast game. The little fellows were all played out yesterday and although very happy were not able to get around in time to supply the CALL with a report for this issue.

The Red Cross committee purpose sending a shipment to Calgary early next week. All ladies who have material on hand are requested to complete and turn it in as soon as possible.

## Ladies Hockey Match and Dance Friday Eve

Ladies? Hockey?? Gleichen???

Well, I guess, YES! What do you know about it? Gleichen got the hockey craze? A most severe attack too! Why bless your heart there is the Baby team.

There's the Boys team. There's the Junior team. There's the K. of P. team. And there's the Senior team. The Old Folks team is talked of. But, now there's two LADIES teams, if you please!

And the last will not be least if you will only take a peep at the line up for Friday:

**RELIEFS**  
Mrs. Bartsch goal, Mrs. Hamar point, Mrs. McLeod cover point, Miss Larkin rover, Miss Leggat centre, Miss McAlister right wing, Miss J. McMillan left wing.

**HUSTLERS**  
Mrs. Cameron goal, Mrs. Evans point, Mrs. Emerick cover point, Miss Jones rover, Miss B. McMillan centre, Miss Moss right wing, Miss C. McMillan left wing.

It is a fact the Gleichen Relief Corps ladies will play the Hustlers of Gleichen at 8 o'clock Friday. This definitely decided at a meeting Monday afternoon and every lady agreed to accept her position.

The Relief Corps will be uniformed in white and blue sweaters and the Hustlers in red.

Take your choice in betting.

Frank Scott is manager of the whole outfit. H. Dexter McKay has accepted the job as referee. W. R. McKie and C. J. Gaudaur will be goal judges.

Now, you rooters, for goodness sake don't holler:

"Off-side old girl!"

Just talk like a lady and refer to the players as pretty maids and lovely creatures.

On Monday there was an important meeting of the Blackfoot Indians held at the agency in Gleichen and the town was crowded with red men. It seems that there has been much trouble of late among the Indians, but Agent Gooderham and his assistants succeeded in obtaining their consent to settle their differences by the election of their chief for this year, with the result that their old chief, Yellow Horse, was duly elected, White Elk taking second place and Spring Chief third. It appears that the dissenting Indians were supporting Spring Chief and the result of the election has proved most satisfactory.

## FANCY DRESS SKATING CARNIVAL

On Tuesday evening next, February 16th, a fancy dress skating carnival is to be given in the Gleichen skating rink when prizes will be awarded for ladies and gentlemen fancy dress costumes and for fancy skating. An effort is also being made to have a contest for the faster skaters. The Gleichen brass band is to be in attendance and a general good time is assured the spectators. Look for full particulars on the posters to be issued tomorrow.

Mrs. E. R. Johnston left Tuesday to visit her mother in Winnipeg.

## Recruiting Officer Was Quite Mistaken

There was much disappointment among the Gleichen would-be warriors when Major Perry, recruiting officer of the 50th Battalion, C. E. F., of Calgary, passed through Gleichen and failed to stop here to attest about twenty-five of the men here waiting for him, more especially as some of them had come in from distances as far out as forty miles.

No sooner had the train pulled out than there were rumors and rumors, the most popular one being that the Major had obtained all the recruits he wanted at Brooks. Then the CALL phone began to jingle and several of the boys came up to this office asking for an explanation.

The CALL sent in a long distance phone for Captain Eaton, but when he could not be got up to 10:30 the Morning Albertan was called, who after several efforts to locate the Captain, recommended that Col. Mason be called and five minutes later the Colonel answered. In answer to explanations and questions the Colonel said he was very sorry that the recruiting officer had not stopped at Gleichen. He said that he had been telephoned from Brooks that there were only two applicants and thinking they would be about the same results along the line, advised the office to wait a more time and return to Calgary.

However, he said that he still had places for 34 men and that if the Gleichen men would go up on the night train and report to the orderly at 9 o'clock that they were sent by the Gleichen CALL he would see that they were admitted and given first opportunity. It was then after eleven o'clock and many of those anxious to enlist had gone home or to bed and could not be communicated with, but the following left on the 8:15:

Harvey C. Glenn, Rufus Beacom, Joseph Gittins, Walter Kay, Mathew Lawless, William Varndell.

Tuesday morning there were many disappointed ones, and while several could not see their way to quit work and go to Calgary, others insisted that the CALL telephone again and find out if there was any prospect for them. Accordingly their wish was granted.

Colonel Mason said the six men had reported and were being tested and extended his thanks to the CALL. He said that if any of the rest of the men arrived in Calgary that day he would see that they were given an opportunity of enlisting. Accordingly George Dally left on the afternoon train and several others would have gone had they had time to come in from the country. There are a number of others who would cheerfully enlist were they given the opportunity in Gleichen, but as they made a trip to Calgary once before for the purpose do not feel they can afford to spend the money and take a chance of losing their situations.

Later reports state all the Gleichen boys have been accepted.

J. T. M. Hughes has been appointed veterinary officer to date from Dec. 1st. He left yesterday for Calgary to join the second contingent there. Mrs. Hughes has left for Medicine Hat to remain with her mother until his return.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Corey returned over a week ago from a visit to their former home in Prince Edward Island of several weeks.

## LOCAL and GENERAL

George and Mrs. Moss of Mossleigh spent a couple of days in town last week.

Alex. Yule was in from Griesbach for a day last week. This being his first visit for a long time.

Sell your old accounts! We will buy them. Send them today! Cown Mercantile Agencies, Calgary.

Mrs. E. W. Rhodes left on Wednesday of last week for her home in Minneapolis and will be absent for a short time.

J. A. Tully, P. G., paid Prairie Lodge an official visit Monday Night, after which he was entertained at a luncheon in Pender's Cafe.

Frank Arndt of Queenstown spent several days in town last week under Dr. Farquharson's care suffering from a severe attack of la grippe.

M. Mecklenburg, M.A., the eye specialist will be at the Gleichen Pharmacy on Monday, March 1st, and at Standard on Thursday, March 4th.

Geo. W. Tully, some enterprising boys in his family. The little fellows have created a rink in their yard and are charging the other boys and girls five cents per month.

The Sunday School in connection with St. Andrew's church will, D. V., be re-organized on Sunday next Feb. 14th, at 10 o'clock. Members of the church are asked to send their children at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

R. A. Brown, P.G., leaves Sunday night as representative of Prairie Lodge No. 44 at the 10th annual session of the Grand Lodge of Alberta I.O.O.F., which is to be held in Edmonton from Feb. 15 to 18th.

P. Solie returned to his home at Queenstown last week with his daughter, who was recently successfully operated on in Calgary for appendicitis. Her many friends will be pleased to learn of this.

Master Frank Vigar returned on Saturday last from attending Columbia College in Calgary and will now make Gleichen his permanent home. He states he expects to be here the most of his time.

J. M. Telford returned last week from a trip of a few weeks to Vancouver and other western points, where he went to look after his real estate holdings. He says Vancouver appears to be thriving, although many of the business men complain of business being slow.

The Bassano Mail comes out on party lines in favor of John S. Mavor, the Conservative candidate, and against George Lane, the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons. Mr. Mavor being a Bassano man this is only natural for the paper in his home-town.

Can the Bandstand? It can.

You should see M. Mecklinburg, the eye specialist at Gleichen on Monday, March 1st, or at Standard, Thursday, March 4th.

According to an extra edition of the Alberta Gazette dated February 4th, a meeting of the Alberta Legislative Assembly of Alberta will be held in Edmonton on February 25.

Monday Justices Vigar and Bray fined Money Fong \$15 and costs and Charlie Fong, Wah Chong and Hoy Sing each \$10 and costs for smoking opium in a room over John Kee's restaurant. Chief Roberts and Const. Smith did some clever work in catching the wiley chinks.

The annual meeting of the Gleichen Liberal-Conservative Association will be held on Saturday, Feb. 20th, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting general business. John S. Mavor their candidate is to be present at the meeting and a big attendance is expected.

W. R. Payne says he is now fully convinced that every farmer in this country reads the CALL. He says he believes that every person on the rural telephone line has called him up and asked if he was paying \$7.10 for hogs and many others have asked him personally or written him. He says much as he would like to pay that price to the farmers it is quite impossible as that was the highest price paid in Calgary last week.

Who gave you that information, Mr. Payne?

"Why, it was Mr. Grieves," replied the reporter.

"Well it must be a mistake for I paid him \$6.10, I think, although I did pay as high as \$6.25 for some. But with the price delivered in Calgary at \$7.10 it would be impossible to pay that figure here. I will always be happy when I can pay big prices for hogs and I hope to make shipments every Wednesday."

## Purchased Remounts

Colonel McRae of Vancouver, George Hoadley, M.L.A., remount commissioner; E. J. Legg, purchaser for the Calgary district; Dr. Waters, veterinary; J. B. Edington, cashier and H. W. Gresswell, superintendent of brands, were in Gleichen last Thursday to purchase remounts for the Canadian government for war purposes and out of about 130 horses only selected eleven head, paying all the way from \$75 to \$225. Many of the horses were brought in right off the range and not in good shape for selling, and besides were not of the class evidently the purchasers want for the strenuous work they are immediately required to perform. However, it appears that out of about 150 only six were purchased in Bassano, and these were brought to Gleichen to make up a carload which was shipped from here.

## The Relief Corps Thank Stampede

The Relief Corps ladies wish to express through the columns of the paper, their gratitude to each and every member of the Stampede committee for the generous amount of money presented to them last Saturday by Mr. Rhodes. In turn, we shall try to use this money so that every dollar will do its duty in bringing some comfort to some one in sore need, either at home or over the sea. To-day we are sending another \$100.00 to the Belgium cause.

We regret that the report of the agricultural meeting held in the Opera house last week has been crowded out of this issue as well as a number of other very interesting items.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

WANTED to trade or sell, two gobblers, one and two years, also turkey hens for sale. Miss Williams, Box 50, Gleichen.

ESTRAY—Dark bay gelding, saddle horse weight about 1050 lbs., branded F J on right thigh. Lost last October about five miles southwest of Hutton's ferry. Reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. \$10 reward to anyone proving this horse has been detained. George Moss, Mossleigh. 47-50&tt

TEACHER WANTED—For the Willard S. D. No. 2176 for a term of eight months, commencing April 1st. State qualifications and salary wanted. Address C. S. Hongtalin, Secy-Treas., Queenstown, Alta.

FOR SALE—Seed oats, 1,000 bushels and Preston wheat. Apply to J. M. Telford, Cluny.

Mrs. I. Parks, Maternity Nurse, is prepared to go to any home at any hour. Residence with Mrs. W. F. Ferguson, Phone Rural 100, Gleichen.

ROOSTERS FOR SALE—A fine lot of young Plymouth Rock roosters at \$1.00 each. Phone R410, or write Mrs. A. G. Edwards, Cluny.

## The Vulcan Iron Works

This is Headquarters for SKATE SHARPENING

R. H. Hogg

The Pioneer School will open on March 1st, with Miss L. Lobb, the former teacher at the helm.

## CHEAP HOGS

TALK ABOUT CHEAP HOGS

BUT

Look at the Prices the Pacific Cold Storage Company are quoting on the finest Home Cured HAMS and BACON and pure Kettle rendered LARD

Hams 18c., Bacon 18c., Lard 15c. per pound

We guarantee every article, if not satisfactory, in every respect, money will be cheerfully refunded

PIONEER MARKET

Pacific Cold Storage Co.



# Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"All right," said Mr. Hetherington, "I want you to help me." He paused, and his face flushed suddenly, and lifting his hand he brought it down on the table with a force that made it fairly shake. "By heavens!" he said, "I will get that cipher back if I have to get it from a tribe of cannibals or out at the heart of a volcano; if it costs me my fortune and my life together, I'll get it back!"

He looked as if he meant what he said, too; as if he held his very life as a mere counter to pledge in the hope of recovering what had been taken from him. Hugh, watching him, understood something of the force of his dull yet fierce persistence that had had so large a share in the success of his career as, if chance had directed such obstinacy amiss, it would certainly have been capable of plunging him into irretrievable ruin.

"I wish I could remember that man's face," Hugh said aloud, "the sham policeman's, I mean."

A knock came at the door, and the butler appeared with word that a policeman and a cabman wished to see Mr. Hetherington.

"Why, here is news already!" exclaimed Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington ordered the two visitors to be shown in. The cabman was, in fact, the man who had driven Elra and the supposed constable away. His story was that as soon as they were fairly out of the square the man dressed as a policeman had put his head on the cab window and had called to him not to go to the High street police station, as he had been instructed before, but to a certain small public house in a by street near. Outside this public house a motor car was waiting in charge of a negro, and to the cabman's extreme astonishment his two passengers alighted; the negro and the policeman got inside the car, while Elra composedly took the driver's place and started off at a good pace.

"Which struck me as precious queer," said the cabman, "and struck me all of a heap like, and I was so took back that when she called up to me as cool as you like to know the nearest way to Poplar, I couldn't even speak a blessed word. So she said as I was a great dilly and buzzed off; and it struck me as all so particular precious queer, I thought I had better tell the bobbies; which they brought me here, sir."

Hugh and Mr. Hetherington asked a few more questions without getting any further information, and then dismissed the cabman with a sovereign and instructions to keep his tongue still. "By heavens!" said Mr. Hetherington with a startled look; "that was the very man I got the cipher from—as security for a loan."

"The address was 19 Birtles street, in Poplar?" asked Hugh. "Well, how would it be to have a bit of dinner and then make a dash for Birtles street? We may draw blank, and probably will; but then, again, we may not."

"All right," said Mr. Hetherington; "it is an idea. Hugh, this business has more in it than I supposed."

"One does not well see where it will end," said Hugh somewhat gloomily. "They went into the dining room and had something to eat. Delia joined them; and when she understood what they were going to do, she insisted on accompanying them. Very soon all three of them started off. Mr. Hetherington had armed himself with a revolver; and Delia, who had taken the car, too, but the Hugh objected to the point of refusing to accompany them if she insisted on her pistol. She gave way with rather a bad grace, while Hugh himself was contented to be armed merely with a stout stick, one of the kind known as "Pennyknives."

For fear of attracting too much attention they did not make use of Mr. Hetherington's carriages or motors, but travelled by bus and underground railway, reaching Birtles street about seven o'clock. It seemed a quiet street of small four roomed houses, in which only stray lights burned here and there. No. 19 was in profound silence, and Hugh knocked at it, first softly and then more loudly, without getting any reply. He knocked again, and then put his ear to the key hole to listen for any sound within, and when he drew his face back it was pale as death as they saw it in the light of a flickering gas lamp near.

"There is a sound within," he said, "someone groaning."

## CAPTAIN XV.

The secret of the Cipher  
The fear that Hugh had as he said it was that something had happened to Elra, that in some way some harm had come to her, and this terror of his drove him onward to swift action.

"We must break the door open," he said, stepping back in order to hurl himself against it.

"No, no," said Mr. Hetherington quickly; "Hannah will have a key; I will get the key from Hannah."

"Hannah?" exclaimed Hugh quickly, recognizing at once the name of Lord Ambrose's valet.

"Who is he?" asked Delia sharply, with an eye on Hugh as if she were objecting to his showing interest in the sound of a feminine name.

"It is a man," replied her father.

"This is my property, you know, and Hannah is caretaker for it. He has a duplicate key of every house in case it is necessary to obtain entrance. No, I live here; I will knock him up."

"I will wait here," said Hugh.

"And I," said Delia.

Mr. Hetherington went down the street a few yards and knocked at the first house in the street. A voice from above threatened him with the police, whereupon he disclosed his name, which was greeted first of all with a volley of incredulous oaths, and then with a hurrying and skurrying of dismay as the unlucky caretaker realized it really was his employer who was summoning him. Only a minute or two elapsed before Hugh and Delia saw Mr. Hetherington returning in company of a short man, half dressed, with a small face, an excited, frightened manner, and an open mouth out of which fell a babble of excuses Mr. Hetherington could only check by motioning angrily with his hand.

"This is the house," he said as they came up to No. 19. "Get your key and be quick and don't say a word."

The caretaker managed to choke down a new apology on which he had been on the point of embarking, and began fumbling clumsily with some keys. The light from the lamp near the door shone on his face and Hugh thought he perceived a likeness to Lord Ambrose's valet.

"Have you any sons, Mr. Hannah?" he said to the astonishment of his two companions.

"No, sir," said Hannah starting so violently that he dropped the key he was just fitting to the lock; "at least I mean, yes, sir, but not at home; he is a gentleman in service, sir—with a lord, sir."

"Confound it, Hugh, what are asking questions like that for?" grumbled Mr. Hetherington. "Get that door open, Hannah, and be quick about it."

Hugh made no reply; he had learnt all he wanted to know in ascertaining that Lord Ambrose's valet was the son of the caretaker of Birtles street. This was a fact which explained at once the valet's knowledge of the affair, and his possession of whatever it was the two negroes had committed their burglary to obtain.

In spite of the nervousness which had reduced him to something like temporary insanity and imbecility, the caretaker at last got the door open, and his possession of whatever it was from within became plainly audible to them all.

"Why, there is someone hurt!" Hannah exclaimed.

Pushed by him quickly and entered the darkness of the small kitchen, where the blinds were drawn, only dim light came from the lamp without penetrated by the partially open door. Mr. Hetherington and Delia pressed close after him, and the old man Hannah hung curiously on the threshold, and on the ears of them all the sound of the groaning growing faintly as Hugh struck a match and looked, and then, as he saw, quickly blew it out again, once he had made certain it was not Elra lying there, as he had feared, she might be, wounded and injured.

"What the mischief did you put it out for?" cried Mr. Hetherington angrily.

"Just send that caretaker of yours away, will you?" said Hugh, "and then come inside and shut the door."

Mr. Hetherington recognized the wisdom of this advice, and with a vigorous word sent the old man hurrying. Then he shut the house door so that they all stood in the heavy darkness from which the groaning sounded without ceasing.

"Oh, do be quick!" said Delia. "I wonder if there is gas?" said Hugh and feeling of heat and a burning pendant from the ceiling. Turning the gas on he lighted it. The room was just such an ordinary kitchen as one may see in any poor man's house in any poor quarter of London, except, perhaps, that everything was clean and tidy to a degree that was almost startling. A struggling poor man, even when they endeavor for it. The floor was covered with American oil cloth; there was a plain wooden table; a polished steel fender and fire irons before the grate; a big wooden arm chair and three wicker chairs, on two of which two men were seated, their hands tied behind them, their ankles lashed to the legs of their chairs, to which they were further secured by big luggage straps buckled tightly round their waists and the chair backs. It was from the man on the left that there proceeded the persistent groaning which the new comers heard; from the man on the right not a sound issued.

"Hullo!" cried Mr. Hetherington, "what's all this?" while Hugh, with one hand still raised to the gas, stood contemplating the odd spectacle in silence.

"Why, it is Lord Ambrose!" cried Delia, sitting down heavily on the nearest chair and staring at the right-hand captive.

"And the other," said Hugh, "is Lord Ambrose's valet, Hannah, a son of your caretaker, uncle, I believe."

"Don't they look funny?" said Delia. "Just too funny for words; I never saw such a sight!"

In spite of the big gas of a towel that hid half Lord Ambrose's face, one could see how red the unlucky prisoner turned. As for the valet, he made an ineffectual wriggle, but was secured so well that he could neither move himself nor the chair to which he was fastened.

Hugh went into the scullery. There was nothing there at all.

"Shall we go upstairs?" he said.

"Are you not going to free those poor creatures?" asked Delia.

"All in good time," said Hugh; "it strikes me they have only themselves to thank for the position they are in."

"Quite so," said Mr. Hetherington. "They deserve all they get, and more, too."

Lord Ambrose glared above his gas, and was obviously making a wholly useless effort to speak. Hannah gave another wriggle, and subsiding, as he found again he could not stir, let a couple of tears trickle down his cheeks.

"That do they know about all this?" Mr. Hetherington asked Hugh in a whisper. "How do they come to be here at all?"

"We will talk about that afterwards," said Hugh. "Come upstairs now."

They went up the narrow stairs, followed by the angry and resentful eyes of the bound men. The back room contained a bed and other furniture, but nothing of a personal nature except a heap of newspapers and magazines in one corner. A scent of tobacco indicated the room had been in occupation by a man; and then Hugh, looking at the pile of papers in the corner found on the top of them a list of sailings to America for that month.

(To be Continued)

Emphasizing Her Weakness

Bombarding Undeclared Cities Was Without the Pretense of Military Necessity

Many well-meaning people are writing to this and to other newspapers suggesting a solution of the war problem by international agreement. It is proposed at least to limit the hardships of hostilities by rendering cables and the shipping lanes of the chief seas immune from interference by any belligerent.

May it be pointed out that these good folks do not see that the proposing a solution which is worth nothing? Apart from the Serbian question, or even the Belgian question, the paramount issue of the present war is the sanctity of treaties. Until that question is settled what is the use of making international agreements which one of the belligerents, in a real or imagined emergency, regards as a "scrap of paper?"

Take, for instance, the bombardment of two seaside pleasure resorts on the east coast of England, Scarborough and Whitby. There is no better established rule of war than that such, undefended places, shall not be bombarded. Such bombardment, in fact, has been regarded by civilized nations as without the pretense of military necessity, and, in fact, an act of cowardly and murderous malice.

But in defiance of an international usage far older than The Hague convention, Germany has done this thing. It is as if she declared war on the United States and achieved the military feat of bombarding Atlantic City. No doubt the gallant officer who perpetrated the feat of arms would be rewarded with the Iron Cross. Allowing that some artistic reward might be granted to the man who shot the fronts of some of the hotels there, this is hardly the kind of military enterprise which would impress the American people.

Of the danger to international commerce something might be said, but fighters of this kind are not formidable when they meet the real thing. If the Germans had deliberately tried to alienate the sympathy of the civilized world, they could not have succeeded better. Such acts do not impress the world with Germany's power, they emphasize her weakness.—Wall Street Journal.

## CANADA TO ENGLAND

Great names of thy great captains gone before!  
Beat with our blood, who have that blood of thee,  
Raleigh and Grenville, Wolfe and all the free,  
Fine souls who dared to front a world in war.

Such only may outreach the envious years  
Where feebler crowns and fainter stars  
Nurture in one remembrance and one love.

Too high for passion and too stout for tears.  
A little tale our fathers held for home,  
Not, not alone thy standards and thy hosts  
Lead where thy sons shall follow.

Mother Land:  
Quick as the north wind, ardent as the foam,  
Behold the invulnerable ghosts  
Of all past greatness about these stands.

—Marjorie Pickthart in London Times.

Cuthbert had been called to the Bar. But that call which had at first sounded so proudly and so hopefully in his ears had now when fourteen briefless months had passed sunk to a mere echo—and a faint one at that.

In other words, business was rotten. One day he received a letter from his future bride saying that she was determined to come up from the country and see for herself the little office in which he worked so hard making money for their future home. Poor Cuthbert! He sighed, and threw seven more bills into the waste paper baskets.

Putting his office boy to work cleaning up the place, he departed to meet his girl at the station. In about three-quarters of an hour he ushered her into the scene of his labors.

"Here we are, dear," he said, opening the door. Then, turning to the office boy with a noble assumption of importance: "Anything unusual happened?" he asked.

"Yes," replied that tactless youth, "we debt collectors called while you were out, sir."

On the way to the station Father O'Leary ran into his Bishop.

"Well, what's the hurry, O'Leary?" said he.

"Sure, it's the Dublin express I'm after, your lordship."

The Bishop pulled out his gold watch.

"Well, there are seven minutes yet. Let us walk together and both catch it."

They arrived at the station in time to see the train steaming out.

"Do you know, I had the greatest faith in that watch, O'Leary," said the Bishop.

"Ah, my lord, what is faith without good works?" replied the angry O'Leary.

"Darling," he cried, "I swear by this great tree whose spreading branches shade us from the heat—by this noble tree, I swear that I have never loved before."

The girl smiled faintly. "You always say such appropriate things, Dick," she murmured. "This is a chestnut tree."

"Oh, Citronella, I'm so troubled!" "Troubled, Magnolia? And why?" "Oh, I just heard a lecture on geology, and the man said—'booboo!—he said that in ninety-seven million years—'booboo!—Cape Cod will be washed away!'"

"But, my dear, what of it?" "Oh—'booboo-hoo!—I've an aunt living on Cape Cod!'—Harvard Lam-poon.

## TRUE TO TRADITION

British Soldier Died as bravely as Brave Man Should

How a straggling British soldier was captured and shot by Germans, unjustly as a spy is narrated by a United States war correspondent who witnessed the execution.

"It happened at a village near Neuport," he says. "I was in my quarters when I heard the soldiers outside of doors crying out 'Englisch! Englisch!' I ran out and saw some Uhlans bringing in a man dressed in civilian clothes but wearing a khaki shirt. He was unmistakably a British soldier. He was a big, blonde fellow, woefully dirty, unshaven, his hair all matted. He was the German soldiers who knew English pointed at him, shouting to me, 'Spy! Spy!' I followed the little procession as far as a farmhouse where the headquarters of this German outpost were. I knew the fellow was English, you know, and I wanted to see for myself."

"They told me they had caught him spying, and had taken a lot of plans and notes away from him. I didn't know anything about the man myself, not even the name of his regiment, except that he could tell by his own lips when he was not an officer—for all I know he may simply have been one of the English who were cut off in the retreat from Antwerp and was trying to make the British or Belgian lines. They were in the house about an hour. They brought me in a list of just four men with loaded rifles and an officer. He was not bound, but walked quite free between his guards, very straight and calm and quite unmoved."

"At the sight of that Englishman going to his death, my eyes filling with head and shoulders squared, the tears fairly came into my eyes. I forgot all about being a neutral, all about being an American, and all about the Germans and and just felt I couldn't bear to see what was going to come. As he passed me I said loud enough for all to hear: 'Good-bye, old chap, and good luck!' He just turned his head and looked at me and smiled a little smile as if to thank me and to say he did not mind."

"They stood him up in the middle of the road. Away in the distance, the four guards stood back to take up their position. The Englishman drew himself up at attention with a click of the heels, braced his shoulders, and with his head, hands and brave to the last. It was all over in a second."

## Emancipation of Egypt

The Turk Has Been Driven From Power and Stable Government Established

How many know who is the actual sovereign of Egypt? Most of us supposed him to be Kitchener, the British occupation has run so long. But the actual de jure sovereign of Egypt is the Sultan of Turkey.

Course since the occupation the Khedive has always been "advised" by resident English officials. And so long as the Sultan behaved himself and remained neutral, the English have never had a good excuse for driving out the Turk.

It is said that nothing in the course of recent events has so pleased Kitchener as Turkey's declaration of war. Kitchener is still angry and consoling general of Egypt, and his pleasure may be supposed to be in perfect accordance in the ability of the British troops in Egypt to send the Turks about their business for good and all. That means the lifting of an eternal worry from British statesmanship. Egypt has long been subject to a perfect chaos of jurisdiction. The Turk has always to be reckoned with, first of all, and the Germans and Austrians have long been financially and socially powerful in Cairo and Alexandria, and were always intriguing against the British. And all the while the Turks were simply agents of German machination.

This ends now. The Turk is edged back nearer to where he belongs, with a push from this quarter while another push is being administered from the north at the hands of Russia. In his place in Egypt a new nation will speedily develop. For Egypt is a rich land, and the real Egyptian is a thrifty individual who seeks nothing but peace, and an opportunity to prosper. With every chance now of obtaining those desirable commodities, a lasting peace in that quarter of the world looks to be assured. Egypt produces more and more commodities of a quality that is not in competition with the American product. We can watch the Egyptian output grow with entire equanimity. It will rather serve as an addition to the world's wealth in which we shall share rather than suffer.—Portland (Me.) Express.

## French Aviators Rule the Air

The French aviators continue to give proof of great courage, at the same time adding considerably to the list of German dead.

One bomb thrown into an assembly of cavalry killed thirty of the enemy. In another case two bombs caused eight deaths and injured twenty-two others. Similar incidents are almost a daily occurrence and in one instance the staff of a German division was so annoyed by aerial flights of the enemy that it was compelled to change its headquarters.

The Germans, in opposing these attacks, have had to install on automobiles or simply on two wheels, a special cannon from which they fire vertically at aeroplanes. In each locality which the Germans occupy a regular squad watches the horizon.

At the appearance of these machines special bells are sounded which cause the people to go to their houses as to give the locality an impression of being uninhabited.

"Yes," said the stranger. "I have made over two thousand dollars this year by aeroplane flight."

"Are you an aviator?"

"No, I'm an undertaker."—Livingstone Lance.

"What do you suppose makes that baby cry so awfully loud?"

"Why, both of its parents are hard of hearing, you know."

## DIocese Will Take IN THE NORTH POLE

Bishop Has 6,000 Indians and Eskimos of the Far North Under His Charge

"My diocese is at least famous for one thing, and that is—it contains the North Pole." This is the way the Bishop of Mackenzie river speaks of his huge diocese of land and river with only 6,000 inhabitants, says the Churchman. The people, chiefly Indians and Eskimaux, with here and there a white man engaged in the work of a fur trader, are scattered about all up and down the country, and journeys of enormous length and many perils have to be undertaken to reach them.

For all this great diocese the staff of workers can be counted on one's fingers; besides the Bishop and his wife there are only seven clergy and five laymen. Six new recruits—priests and laymen—have just begun work, and things will soon begin to go forward. The Bishop has labored in this country for twenty-three years. The area comprising his charge is brought vividly home to us when he tells us though he was elected Bishop in October, 1912, the news never reached him until January, 1913, and it was not until August of last year that his consecration took place at Winnipeg.

Fort McPherson is the most northern station, and here Archbishop Whitaker is in charge. About three hundred and fifty Indians live in the township, and they are all Christians, all of whom belong to the Anglican church. All these Indians have been carefully educated by the missionaries and can read the Bible in their own tongue, while more than three hundred Eskimos have been baptized in the last five years. They are an intelligent race, who are not only quick to assimilate all the truths which are taught them, eager to pass on to others of their tribes the good news which has so clearly made their own lives.

The missionaries naturally have to acquire the native language before they can proceed far in their good work. Bishop Lucas knew two Indian dialects and has himself compiled a dictionary containing 11,000 words. There are two distinct tribes of Indians—the Tukud and the Slavi. Each of these speaks a language of their own, while the Eskimo tongue is something entirely different. The Bishop has high words of praise for the Eskimos. "Some of them," he said, "are as good as men, and well set up, and delightful in character. They help the women in all the work, and are indeed nature's gentlemen."

The Austro-Hungarian soldiers carry their durable ration of bread packed in small cotton bags. This bread is shaped like a sausage, and consists of wheat flour, potato flour, unskimmed milk, malt, cinnamon, nutmeg and yeast.

In France each soldier receives as his durable ration ten loaves of bread, each of which is 70 millimetres long, 65 millimetres broad, and 25 millimetres thick. In any case, this bread does not taste as good, nor is it as nourishing as the Austrian bread, for the "pou-pou," as the French infantry man is called, is made only of flour, yeast and water.

The Swiss soldier carries his bread with him in a small pasteboard box. Each of these little boxes contains five small loaves, which weigh altogether only 250 grammes.

The light colored war bread of the English is kept in good condition in small soldered tin boxes.

The Belgians give their soldiers a loaf of bread of flour, sugar and eggs, each loaf having forty punctures. Holes are also pierced through the Turkish war bread, which is made in round disks, having a diameter of 150 millimetres, and a very thick brown crust.

The mother of the present Aga Khan was a princess of the ruling house of Persia, but the Aga Khan not only received the highest religious honors that the Orient could confer, but also a thoroughly sound training along the lines of western civilization. He has travelled extensively, and is a man of the highest personal character.

If anything were needed to explain the loyalty which the Aga Khan has always shown toward British rule in India it might be found in the fact that when his grandfather was driven from Persia as a young man early in the nineteenth century, he sought and found asylum under the British flag in Bombay. It is one of the many tokens of recognition which he has received, possesses a medal of the first class of the Order of the Prussian Crown, conferred upon him in 1901.

"You're sure, darling, that you won't tell a soul?" insisted the flapper schoolgirl of her bosom chum.

"Sure," declared the other. In a hurt voice, "do I ever tell you secrets? But I couldn't help seeing you wave your handkerchief."

In a secluded corner of the playground, with only birds and leaves for listeners, she told the great secret.

"You see, Phyllis, father has forbidden Hillyard the house, and I must talk to him somehow, so I signal to him from my bedroom window."

"How lovely!" breathed the other girl.

"Yes; when he waves his handkerchief four times it means, 'Do you love me?'"

"Oh!"

"And when I wave twice it means 'I do, sweetheart!'"

"How romantic! Tell me about the rest of the code, Madge."

"What do you mean, the rest of the code?" came the hurt reply.

"We've only had it working a week!"

C.R.R. BUYS SHIPS

Five New Vessels Mean an Outlay of Over \$7,500,000

The London Daily Telegraph's Belfast correspondent states that the Canadian Pacific Railway has purchased five new vessels on the stocks in Irish and Scotch shipyards to replace the wastage caused by the war.

Three of the vessels are being constructed in Belfast and two on the Clyde. The transaction is said to involve considerably over \$1,500,000 sterling.

A wearied young lady hastened the departure of a tedious caller by remarking as she looked out of the window, "I think we are going to have a beautiful sunrise."

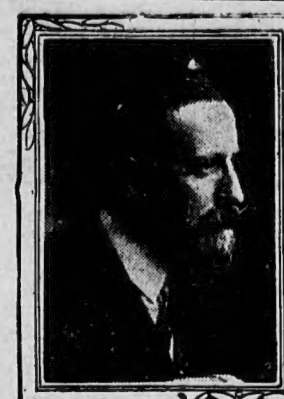
"What do you suppose makes that baby cry so awfully loud?"

"Why, both of its parents are hard of hearing, you know."

## Two Leaders in Finance



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President, Bank of Montreal.



SIR FRED'K WILLIAMS-TAYLOR  
General Manager, Bank of Montreal.

## Tommy Atkin's War Bread

Part of the Durable Rations Carried by Soldiers While on the March

Every army in time of war carries what is called war bread, which forms part of the durable rations, and is intended to be eaten if necessary while on the march. The German soldier receives for his war bread a zwieback, in which are mixed together 100 grammes of raised dough and 10 grammes of cooked rice together with salt, butter, sugar and sugar are added to the dough in order to improve its flavor, and to increase the nourishing power. The proportion is 500 eggs to 100 kilograms of flour. Finally, potato flour is used. It is said, to prevent the bread from growing stale too easily, and caraway seed gives it the necessary spiciness.

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## FRESH AIR NECESSARY

Contributed by Dr. Heber Jamieson, Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Alberta

Fresh air is an absolute essential to good health. The lung takes from the atmosphere one of its gases—oxygen, which is used to keep the system in its normal state. Every breath we take in carries the necessary oxygen for the small air cells in the lungs. Every breath we send out is charged with another gas which is thrown off by the body cells as waste material.

The transfer of these two gases is made between the lungs and the small cells of which the whole body is made by means of red corpuscles of the blood. These little messengers must be healthy in order to do their work well and sufficient numbers must be maintained to give the best service. If a person becomes anemic there is a falling off in the number of the red cells. As each one of these can carry only a certain amount of oxygen at a time the body suffers in consequence of the diminished supply.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1915

### HELP THE FARMERS

Dispatches from Ottawa inform us that the Dominion government is not altogether inclined to deal with the six thousand additional applications for seed grain and other assistance made by farmers in the western provinces.

It is true that grain prices are high and that it would cost over a million dollars to supply all these applicants with seed, but The Calgary Herald believes the government would be doing a first rate thing for the west were it to accede to the request.

A big crop next year will place Western Canada in a mighty fine position from a material point of view. There is a shortage of wheat the world over. Good prices will be maintained for grain as long as this war lasts because three of the countries which are at war are themselves large grain producers and will need to import tremendous quantities to sustain their armies. Italy, another big producer, is almost certain to be at war before long, which will further increase the demand as well as shorten the supply.

Last, but not least, the government will be doing a patriotic thing by assisting the western farmer to grow as much grain as possible this year. Prospects are splendid, there is lots of moisture in the soil, many farmers have gone through some lean years. Why not give them a chance to get even when the signs look the most propitious.

### SOME DIFFERENCE

A dispatch says that Australia will only be limited in the number of men it will send to aid the cause of the Empire by its able-bodied male population. Canada, has given similar assurance, but we must recognize that the sister dominion is in a much better position to render effective help.

The development of the Canadian militia has been hindered by the prejudice which has been fostered against military service. Many of those who are talking now in boastful terms about what we are doing were suggesting a few months ago that all effort along military lines was not only a waste of time and money but a positive evil.

But in 1909 Australia, under its Labor government be it remembered, decided on a policy of compulsory military training. It has been required of all men and boys who are physically fit and lasts for thirteen years. The country is divided into areas under officers responsible for the registration, organization and development of the classes into which the males of each district are distributed. Training begins at the age of 12, and this stage continues two years. The boys, who are styled junior cadets, practice drills, gymnastics, running, swimming and walking, first aid and miniature rifle shooting. The second stage extends from 14 to 17 inclusive. The cadet is now drilled in the first essentials of military service. At 18 he becomes a citizen soldier who is much more than a raw recruit. He has been disciplined and has mastered the use of weapons.

Seven years are spent in the active line of this soldiery. But at no time is the cadet or the soldier withdrawn from his ordinary occupation. Sixteen days at the most constitute the term of training in any one year. The state schools supervise the training of the junior cadets, the military authorities that of the senior cadets and the soldiery. The infantry and the cavalry of the citizens army camp out at least eight days annually. It is hoped that taking the boys at the most impressionable age and prolonging their training to the age of 25 will reduce the disadvantages of brief and disconnected seasons of preparation to the minimum and also prevent the evils of life in barracks and the rise of a military caste.

This is a reasonable system. It is not militarism in the German sense, but, if there is a possibility of the citizen being called upon to fight the battles of his King and country, it should not be left to his whim to decide whether he will undertake the training that is necessary to make him efficient. One result of the present war should be action in Canada along these lines. The New Zealand system is much the same.—Edmonton Journal.

The New Butter Law Requires

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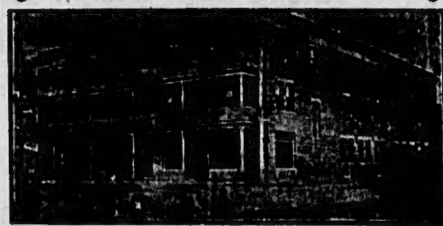
Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

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## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Black-foot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

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# Great Merchandise Show

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Every week in the business year this paper conducts a great business show ~~much the same~~ plan.

Its advertising columns are the booths and aisles at which merchants and others display their wares.

The advertising readers are the spectators who have opportunity to weigh the claims of each man and each article.

They see the world's market before them and they can choose as suits their needs and means.

They buy with a knowledge of men and things that counts for satisfaction.

## LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY.

This is the Most Encouraging Work For the Camera Amateur.

The most encouraging out of doors subjects for the beginner in photography are landscapes. The most important point in photographing a landscape is the selection of it; the choosing of a bit of scenery which, when translated to black and white, will form an interesting picture. You must always bear in mind that the beautiful colors which you see in nature and upon the ground glass will not be present in the photograph, which must rely for its beauty upon form and light and shade. When you wish to photograph a landscape, take plenty of time to think about it. After you have chosen your subject, determine the point of greatest interest and then decide whether the picture will look best with this point directly in the center, to one side or toward the top or bottom.

If you live near the spot you intend to photograph, it will pay you to notice at what time of year it is most beautiful. Some landscapes look very commonplace in summer, but make stunning pictures when half buried in the snow. Waterfalls often look best in early spring, because there is a greater volume of water pouring over them at that time than at any other.

A most interesting series of pictures may be made by choosing a beautiful bit of landscape and photographing it from the same point at frequent intervals throughout the year. The first picture, we will say, is taken when the ground and trees are covered with snow, the second when most of the snow is melted and the rest lies in patches here and there and the third when the fields are flooded with rain. After these would come pictures showing the trees in bud, in leaf, in blossom, with fruit and later dismantled with the frosts of autumn.

## THE DOGWATCH.

No One Seems to Know For Certain How It Got That Name.

The simplest facts, quite unchallenged and taken for granted, are often the hardest subjects for investigation. "Did you ever ask a sailor or a know-it-all why the dogwatch is so called?" queries a writer in The New York Sun who has himself made the experiment.

The chances are that the answer will be, "Why, the dogwatch is two short spells from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening to break the regular four-hour watches, so that the same men will not have to stand watch during the same hours every day."

Simple and lucid. But why "dog?" In a hunt after an explanation the first question was put to the officers' mess of a big battleship. "Not one, from the executive officer of a quarter of a century's service to the ensign with his first stripe, could answer."

A boat's crew from the same ship failed to throw any light on the subject, although a gunner's mate allowed that "it might be they once had dogs on ship and they was let loose when this watch was on."

An officer of an Atlantic liner said he never had heard so silly a question.

"Why, the dogwatch is the dogwatch," he explained. "There's no why or wherefore about it. It's always been the dogwatch, and it always will be."

Having had the matter so airily disposed of by this officer, inquiry was pushed to the East river, where may be found men who have been going down to the sea in real ships for many years. The pursuit of the "dog" was useless.

"Say," said a Harlem boatman, "what's the matter with trying Fighting Bob? If he can't tell you the great American navy will lose."

So up to Rear Admiral Evans went the query. And from Fort Monroe came the answer:

U. S. S. Connecticut, Sept. 2.

Dear Sir,—I am unable to give you the information you ask about the dogwatch. Of course we all know why the watch is made two hours, but no one seems to know why the name dog was applied. Yours very truly,

R. D. EVANS.

At last a public library was resorted to. The dictionaries were merely provoking. "Five Thousand Facts and Fancies" was the only book found that threw light on the matter. Its explanation reads:

"Dogwatch, a corruption of 'dodge watch.' The dogwatches were introduced to prevent the same men from always keeping watch the same hours of the day; hence on these occasions the sailors are said to 'dodge the routine, or to be doing dog watch.'"

It may be added that Murray's great English dictionary gives a quotation introducing the term dogwatch from a book published in 1700, but gives no theory of the origin of the term.

## Exclusiveness In Heaven.

The minister had dropped in to tea, and the conversation had drifted through various channels to the question of whether or not we should know each other in heaven. Presuming that our physical beings would be perpetuated and that recognition would be assured, the minister had asked various ones at the table among whom the Biblical characters they would be most interested in recognizing. Some mentioned one prophet and some another, but one lady, noted for her social exclusiveness, had not spoken. Turning to her, the minister said, "And who would you like to meet in heaven, Mrs. Intheswim?"

"Mrs. Intheswim pursed her lips. 'I really don't know,' she said, 'but there is one thing I do know, and that is that I shouldn't care to meet Eve. In fact, I don't know that I would speak to her if I did!'"





## Lessons Come Easier

If the child has a big, generous light to study by. The

**Rayo**

lamp saves eye strain. It is kerosene light at its best—clear, mellow, and unflickering. The RAYO does not smoke or smell. It is easy to light, easy to clean, and easy to re-wick. The RAYO costs little, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Made in Canada



ROYALTY OIL is best for all uses  
THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers  
Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and other cities.

## THE INDIANS' GRIEF

"Bob" Had Warm Place in the Heart of the Soldier

The last visit of Lord Roberts to the army in the field is described in a communique issued by the British Bureau. The aged field marshal paid visits to headquarters of divisions and those of the cavalry. "At each place two men from each unit, British and Indian, were drawn up for inspection, and the field marshal paused here and there with a kindly question, in Hindustani, which was keenly appreciated by those who had the honor to represent their corps. Nearly every man had come straight from the trenches; but in spite of the severe strain which they have undergone they looked keen, hard and soldierly. At each halt Lord Roberts said a few words of welcome and encouragement to the officers assembled to meet him, bidding them as their colonel in chief to remember that the Indian corps, the first imperial contribution to the empire's armies in the field, would be joined by other contingents one and all determined to bring the struggle against a powerful and relentless enemy to the only possible conclusion."

The news of Lord Roberts' death was received everywhere with expressions of profound grief, and spread so quickly among the Indian officers and rank and file that there were few who had not heard it at the extreme limit of the corps line before the day was far advanced. Only one other Englishman has attained to anything near the place which Lord Roberts filled in the heart of the Indian soldier, and that was John Nicholson. But it is safe to say that the devotion to Lord Roberts has had the measure of human affection in it which no other Englishman has been able to command.

Dr. Blomfield, a former Bishop of London, was a widower with children. He married a widow with children, and he had a family by his second wife. One day this lady rushed into the library and said in an excited tone: "Do come to the nursery: your children and my children are endeavoring to kill our children."

Why She Decided to Leave  
Mrs. Allen's new servant came to her the morning after her arrival and said:

"I'm going to leave you, mum, today. I'll not stay any longer."  
"Going to leave?" cried Mrs. Allen, in amazement. "Why in the world are you going to leave so soon?"  
"Well, mum," said the girl, "when I came yesterday mornin', you gave me the keys to yer trunks and drawers and jewel cases to kape for yer."  
"Why, yes, so I did," said the mistress. "That showed that I trusted you. What is the matter?"  
"Well, yer see, mum," said the servant, "they don't none of 'em fit."—Chicago News.

"Won't your wife sing for us?"  
"Sure! I just asked her not to!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or La Grippe by cleaning out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are

A Household Remedy

W.N.U. 1038

## Should Smash the Military Machine

Why the American Republic Desires Success to the Allies  
Oswald Garrison Villard in Scribner's Magazine, discussing "Germany Embattled," concludes with this view as indicating American sentiment for the allies:

"No true friend of Germany in the United States can wish for her any success that will convince the masses of her people that true national greatness depends solely on military power. To do so means positive infidelity to our own institutions—and to humanity. If there are German-Americans or others who preach this doctrine that true national worth is measured by the relative perfection of a military machine and the number of battalions, they sojourn among us but are not of us. They are ignorant as to a chief teaching of the republic; they are grossly untrue to the men of '48 who fled when the Prussian militarists blew to pieces that noble uprising and ended that brave if hopeless demand for true democracy."

"Whether the Germans, blinded by the Sturm and Drang they are now passing through, can perceive it or not, German victory would spell the strengthening of absolutism everywhere and of its bond servant, militarism. It would mean the subordination of the nobler Germany to the reactionary. It would mean not a Germany to be beloved and honored of all thinking men, but a Germany to be feared and dreaded, with all liberal tendencies crushed within her. Her chief aspiration would then, perhaps, be for fresh territories to conquer and certainly more and more sacrifices for the military machine. Against this possibility Americans must protest the louder the more they are indebted to Germany, the more they admire her, the more they pity her, the greater the anguish they feel that the very existence of this nation rests within her hands. Her splendid abilities, her powers of organization, her sentiment, her idealism, the world needs for the prevention of wars and not for the dedication of the war spirit."

"The more he loves Germany the more the real American must pray that she be saved from the dangerous forces within her which are threatening to overwhelm what is best in her. She must be shown that what is going on today is a denial of Christianity and nothing else. Her splendid abilities, her powers of organization, her sentiment, her idealism, the world needs for the prevention of wars and not for the dedication of the war spirit."

"Americans who believe in self-government and democracy can take but one stand against absolutism and arbitrary power. In Germany we must hope for a re-awakening of the spirit of '48 which will recognize at least therein lies the great power of the United States in this hour. It rests not in the number of our battalions nor in the size of our army, but in our moral power; in the vigor of our democratic institutions in the fact that this country loves justice, truth and liberty, and that the judgments of its common people are, in the long run, profoundly wise; that the judgment today is swayed neither by entangling alliances, nor by the lust of conquest, nor by the blasphemous doctrine that God is on the side of the largest battalions."

Relieves Asthma at Once.—If you could read the thousands of unsolicited letters received by the makers from grateful users you, too, would realize the remarkable curing powers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. All cases, incipient and chronic, are benefited by this great family remedy, and many of them are cured. Why suffer or experiment with worthless preparations when the genuine Kellogg's can be purchased everywhere.

## ROUNDED UP UHLANS

Exciting Sport With Aeroplanes and Motor Cars

A vivid story of a chase of Uhlans is given by an officer of the Army Medical Corps, in a letter to friends in Birmingham. He says: "One of our naval aviators dropped in to breakfast the other day. He has been having a topping time in conjunction with the armoured cars. When we got here the district was overrun by small parties of Uhlans, who were a nuisance, so the naval man collected a few good English motor cars, put bits of steel plate round them, and followed the aeroplane round the country."

When the aviator spotted a party of Uhlans he signalled down to the cars where they were. One of the cars waited and the others went round, and, having fixed a time, they came on the beggars from all sides and potted them with Maxims. The whole district was clear in a fortnight."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Interpretation of Scripture  
They were speaking of the remarkable way in which telegraphic messages are occasionally interpreted, and this story was recalled by Governor-elect David I. Walsh of Massachusetts.

Some time ago the stork visited the home of a happy young couple in a New England town, and wishing to notify her girl child, who lived in a distant city, the mother sent the following telegram:

"For unto us a child is born.—Isaiah ix, 6."  
"Oh, John," exclaimed the girl chum to her husband on receiving the dispatch. "I have just got a telegram from Gladys, and what do you think?"  
"You have got me checked out at first in the conundrum game," indignantly smiled John. "What's the answer?"

"Gladys has a baby boy!" enthusiastically responded little wife. "His name is Isaiah and he weighs nine pounds six ounces."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Street Railway Conductor—How many?

Scotchman—Two.  
Conductor—What?  
Scotchman—Two, two!  
Conductor—Two two yourself.  
(And the light was on).—Williams Purple Cow.

## Hospitals on Battlefield

Doctors and Nurses in Fire Zone—Wounded Taken From Collecting Stations to Hospitals

One of the greatest triumphs of thought and science in modern warfare is the method of caring for the wounded soldiers. The average person probably believes that he would find men left lying on the battlefield until the fighting is over, but this is far from correct in the great conflict now raging in Europe. In the ordinary battle the fallen troopers are rescued from the field, carried to safety and given expert first aid treatment while the battle still goes on. Sometimes, of course, the movements of the combatants are too swift to gather up the wounded at once, but this does not often happen.

Behind each section of the firing line there is what is known as the hospital collecting station. From these bases stretcher bearers are continually moving to the point where the battle is taking place, picking up wounded men and carrying them to safety and the care of the gun fire. Doctors accompany these stretcher bearers and attend at once to those cases considered most critical. Stimulants are administered, temporary bandages placed and the flow of blood stopped, saving the lives of hundreds of men who might otherwise have their names placed on the long list of the dead.

At the collecting stations the wounded men are again treated, proper bandages being fixed in place and other necessary attention given. As each man has his wounds dressed he is carried to an automobile ambulance, and, with others of his wounded comrades, carried as rapidly as possible to the dressing station. This second station is at least a mile in the rear of the fighting. Here surgeons are in attendance with every necessary appliance for operations, and the relief of sufferers generally. "Only the most urgent operations, however, are undertaken at the dressing stations, where the difference of a few hours—sometimes minutes—might mean the difference between the saving and the losing of a life. As a rule, the dressing stations are houses or buildings. If these are not handy a special operating tent is erected."

From the dressing station the wounded soldier is taken to the field hospital where beds are provided for from 100 to 200 patients. There, after treatment for a few days, each soldier is discharged as fit for duty again, if his wounds are only slight, or passed on to one of the intermediate hospitals nearer home. These intermediate hospitals are actual hospitals in big towns, on the lines of communication to the army, and from there the trooper is taken to the seaside base, and so to England for his final recovery.—Philadelphia Record.

## British Army Airmen

Have Established an Ascendancy Over the German Aviators

Since General French stated from the very beginning of the war that British airmen had established an ascendancy over the German aviators, reports have been coming in from the front with increasing frequency of the victories achieved by British airmen over the enemy. On one occasion, for instance, a German machine of a type not quite so fast as ours have in view. A British officer at once started in pursuit. He knew that owing to the position of the machine the hostilities would be decided in his favor. At sixty yards' range he fired one rifle without apparent result; then, as his pace was carrying him ahead of his quarry, he turned round and, again coming to about the same distance behind, emptied his magazine into the German. The latter began at once to descend, as if either he or his machine were hit. Shutting off his engine and volplaning to free his hands the pursuer recharged his magazine. Unfortunately it jammed, but he managed to insert four cartridges and to fire them at his descending opponent, who disappeared into a bank of cloud with dramatic suddenness. When the British officer emerged below the clouds he could see no sign of the other. He, therefore, climbed to an altitude of some seven thousand feet, and came to the conclusion that the German must have come down in the French lines. Members of the Royal Flying Corps, when engaged in scouting, reconnaissance and aerial duels prefer to use, instead of other arms, an ordinary service rifle, with which they make very good play.

## The King of the Cocos Islands

The Cocos Islands, where the Emperor concluded her exploits, form a temporary home of continually changing group of exiles—the local staff of the eastern Extension Telegraph Company. The men are almost totally cut off from civilization when stationed there, and it is the custom for them to send to the Cocos the final period of their term before returning home, for, as it is practically impossible to spend money there, they can save money without much self denial.

In 1837, when Darwin visited the islands they were ruled by John Charles Ross, who, after deserting from the British navy and cruising for ten years as a pirate or privateer, settled down to a quiet life in the Cocos Archipelago. The "Voyage of the Beagle" leaves a pleasing impression of the ex-pirate, who developed into a benevolent autocrat ruling justly and well. On his death in 1854 his son, John Charles Ross II, succeeded, and the dynasty has since been continued by a grandson, George, and a great grandson, Sydney, who came into his inheritance four years ago.

John Charles Ross II, however, renewed allegiance to England, and at his request Captain Fremantle, of H.M.S. Juno, notified the Union Jack over the Cocos Islands in 1857.

"I understand Miss Whyatoumaycall is going to have a birthday party this evening," the flat plumper observed.

"Yes," answered the thin chapenter. "I've been invited."

"Did she keep her last birthday?"

"Yes, and I'll tell you in confidence I don't believe she ever intends to let go of it."

## Relief at Once Cure Certain

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures Itching Piles

Mr. John G. McDonald, Pictou, N.S., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching piles, and found that the first application gave relief. After using a few boxes of the ointment I was completely cured, and can recommend it highly to all sufferers from this disease. You have my permission to use this letter for the benefit of others."

Mr. James M. Douglass, Superior Junction, Ont., writes: "For about six years I suffered from piles, and often could not work for two or three days at a time, so great was the suffering from pain and itching. Doctors treated me in vain, and I tried many treatments before I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me, and for several months I have had no return of this annoying ailment."

There can be no doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles. 60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

## Canadians are Thanked

Tons of Foodstuffs Will be Required to Feed the Starving Belgians

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, has forwarded to Canada the following statement of the urgent needs of the famine-stricken people: "The American commission for relief work in Belgium, which is composed of representatives of the United States, Italy and Spain, acting under the authority of all belligerent governments, desire to express their appreciation of Canada's magnificent response to Belgium's cry of distress. 'He gives twice who gives quickly,' was never better proven than it was by Canada, from which Dominion assistance was quickly rendered."

"The difficulty of procuring food supplies in Europe and the necessities of the people in Belgium increase almost proportionately, until the hope of help is gradually being narrowed to reliance upon the generosity of those who live on the North American continent. Thousands of tons of supplies, including those brought by the Nova Scotian ship Tremorvah, have been distributed, yet there are pitiful requests for assistance from small and large Belgian villages."

"To supply the actual necessities of the people in Belgium, reliable authorities estimate that 80,000 tons of foodstuffs will be required throughout the winter. What is most needed is wheat, flour, corn, cornmeal, beans, peas, potatoes, biscuits and bacon and meat."

"The freight and all shipping expenses on every carload of such supplies will gladly be paid by the commission for relief. It will also pay all expenses incurred in the actual distribution of the supplies."

"Canada, with her great resources, is in a splendid position to help. She has done much, but we do not hesitate in these appalling circumstances to ask her to do more. (Sgd.) HERBERT C. HOOVER, Chairman."

## Won His Command

Few of the 2,000 officers Lord Kitchener had in the hostilities could have less military experience than most officers of the federal army during the American Civil war, but we may hope that they all possess equal mental alertness. Distrusting the uncouth appearance of an old backwoodsman who had appointed himself to the command of a rough and ready infantry regiment, General Grant resolved to test his handling of force. So he said, "Colonel I want you to order your men to come to attention, shoulder arms and march in close column to their left flank." This complicated command did not in the least puzzle the amateur strategist, who promptly thundered to his fellow ruffians, "Look wild that! Tote yer guns! Thicken and go left endways! Git!" The manoeuvre proved a brilliant success, and the new colonel was formally commissioned.—London Chronicle.

A Powerful Medicine.—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in alleviating pain, and many thousands more can testify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

Are you as perfect physically as you seem to be? he asked.

Certainly, she replied.

But have you ever been any insanity in your family?

Never.

Have you a depraved taste of any kind?

Certainly not.

Are your teeth in good condition and do you see and hear perfectly?

Yes.

Are you ever bothered by insomnia or headache or indigestion?

Not at all.

Thank heaven! Now let's make love a little while!—Chicago Record-Herald.

"My wife gets nothing but apprehension out of life."

"How so?"

"She's afraid of cows in the country and automobiles in town."

## BROKE THE RECORD

World's Record For Tunnel-Boring Is Broken on the C.P.R. Rogers' Pass Tunnel

World's records for tunnel-boring have been established by Messrs. Foley Bros., Welch and Stewart, contractors on the C.P.R. Rogers' Pass tunnel scheme. Last month, states Mr. A. C. Dennis, superintendent of construction for the contractors, 817 feet of the "pioneer" heading—the preliminary shaft running parallel to the main passage, from which operations are directed at several points—was excavated. The American record for a month's tunnel boring was 810 feet and this feat was accomplished in 31 days, while there was only 30 days last month.

The maximum amount of excavation on a tunnel heading for a day was formerly 38 feet this projection being accomplished on the Simplon tunnel through the Alps. This record was eclipsed one day last month on the tunnel through the Selkirk when 37 feet was excavated. The world's record was beaten also for a week, 22 feet of rock being bored.

As a result of the rapid progress now being made with the tunneling operations, the contractors are now confident that they will put the Rogers' Pass tunnel through several months earlier than their contract with the Canadian Pacific calls for. The five mile, double tracked passage through the base of Mount Macdonald is to be ready, according to the terms of the firm's agreement by the end of 1910. At the present rate of projection it is estimated that the tunnel will be completed in the summer of 1910.

There remains 10,000 feet of the "pioneer" shaft yet to be driven, 10,640 feet having already been bored. At the west end of construction 817 feet of the preliminary shaft and 640 feet of the main passage was excavated last month. From the eastern portal 527 feet of the former and 588 feet of the latter was projected.

Although the work has been well advanced the hardest art of the actual boring has yet to be done. Mr. Dennis states that the next two miles through the heart of the mountain will have to be dug out of a particularly hard kind of rock.

Child Prodigies a Danger  
Precocity Indicates One-Sided Development

Says Lewis M. Terman in the Forum

All writers on the precocity of genius have noted the frequency with which it is confined to particular lines, while in other respects there may be no unusual promise. The mathematical prodigies, for example, are, as a class, notoriously one-sided in their ability, as are also the wonder child, the genius of the pen and the genius of the stage. The precocity of the latter is confined chiefly to their emotional development.

The narrowing of interests and talents is always an event to be deplored, and against its premature appearance parents and teachers should be vigilantly stand guard. Some children who could be fitted for quiet and useful lives as "staged" on account of some insignificant gift of nature, such as ability to perform feats of memory or of arithmetical calculation, with the result that all the other interests atrophy and the person who has been personally in the Shabbat district of Serbia. Accompanied by Prefect Lasitch and M. Barlovatz, the ex-Serbian consul in Paris, he says:

"I conducted the minutest inquiry in the district occupied a few weeks by the Austrians, interrogated many people, opened graves and examined burned houses. In the towns and villages visited the Austrians killed over 1,100 civilians, whose bodies were found. Over 2,200 disappeared. The ages of the massacred persons vary from two months to ninety-two years, and 25 per cent were women. Even the oldest were not spared."

"At Bastav" two invalid sisters were found, after the enemy had departed, dead and mutilated by numerous bayonet thrusts. Indeed, mutilation is a common practice among the Austrians. At Prenlar a wounded soldier was roasted alive in bed. I saw myself his foot and the burned patch on the floor where the fire "was lighted under the bed."

"At Lechnitz 109 hostages, aged from nine to eighty years, were ranged fastened together with cords and wire at the brink of a gorge twenty yards long, three wide and two deep. Then soldiers fired and all fell together into the grave, which the soldiers filled immediately, though many were unaccounted for. I had this tomb opened, and judge that fully half the unfortunates were buried alive."

Soldier was Starving  
Officer Devoured Chunk of Bread Lying in the Road

"We had a nightmare walk for nine days and nights, with hardly a rest," says a British officer.

"I don't think we ever had three hours' sleep at a time. As for eating, we seldom were able to get water for tea, and our meat had to be thrown away because we could not arrange to cook it. For several days together I, at least, never had any meat, and walked my boots off. I sometimes fell on my knees from sheer exhaustion, but after a little rest began the eternal tramp again."

For the last two days I had practically no sleep, nothing to eat and no sleep. And then I saw a chunk of bread lying by the roadside. I rushed at it, and a chauffeur in a motor car a little further on asked me, 'Are you hungry, sir?' I replied that I thought I was, and he produced a pot of apricot jam and threw it to me. If you believe me, I actually cried for hunger, and the tears burst out as I devoured that blessed loaf and jam."

Fit  
Adalbert, come right along! You're flirting with that student over there! You find another subject right away. For painting or flirting?—Meggendorfer Blätter.

Rector—Those pigs of yours are in fine condition, Hodge.

Yes, sir, but they be an' them are we'd do us on us at to die as them are, we'd do—Liverpool Mercury.

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Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "spoiled," test from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND, give on the tongue or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. Druggists and harness dealers. Our free Booklet gives everything. Largest selling horse remedy in existence, 33 years. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

FARMERS  
Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY, THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS. ADDRESS 701-703 Y. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

No Market for Sauerkraut  
Pickled Cabbage With German Name Drug on Market

Manufacturers of sauerkraut in the Dominion will in future be wise to change the name of that pickled cabbage German relish to "pickled cabbage," otherwise they will find it a drug on the market. At least this has been the experience of the Campbellford Fruit Company, which now has 600 46-gallon barrels of sauerkraut on its hands, for which it is looking for a market in vain, says a report from Ottawa.

The company, finding it impossible to dispose of its supply here, and having the German market cut off, communicated with the department of trade and commerce, and asked if it could not find a market. The department circularized its trade commissioners in England and elsewhere, advertising for sale 60 barrels of sauerkraut.

Only one reply has so far been received, and it is not encouraging. It is from the trade commission at Bristol, and is to the effect: "After making extensive inquiries I find there is no demand for sauerkraut in this district."



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## New Man in The FIELD

Prepared to pay CASH for  
**FAT CATTLE**  
and  
**FAT HOGS**  
at any point in Alberta.

All hogs for shipment at Gleichen must be delivered on Wednesday of each week.

W. R. Payne, Gleichen, Alta.  
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## Red Cross Appeal

No less than 28 motor ambulances have been donated to the Red Cross society by the people of Canada to date. The latest additions to this most important branch of the society's work come from Ottawa where the local branch of the Red Cross has donated four ambulances. Two of these will be sent to the Duchess of Connaught hospital at Clevedon, the beautiful Thames-side residence of Major W. Waldorf Astor, M.P., which has been generously handed over to the society by its owner. The other two will be used for the Canadian Overseas contingent and will be sent to France at an early date. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these gifts for motor ambulance is one of the most important adjuncts of the field hospital.

The society is still in great need of socks, shirts and knee caps. Information regarding the making of these articles will be furnished on application in writing to President Mrs. Jowett, Gleichen.

The life of a pair of socks is short both in the trenches and in the training camp. It is hard for the general public who are not cognizant of the actual daily existence of soldiers both at Salisbury Plains and in Flanders to realize what an enormous number of comforts are needed for the brave men who are now fighting for the empire and those who will be fighting later on. It is necessary for a steady stream of goods to reach the offices of the Red Cross in order that our many soldiers may be kept as comfortable as circumstances will permit. This stream must never lessen and now is the time to act.

In a recent appeal sent to the people of the United Kingdom, H. M. Queen Alexandra said: "I should like to take this opportunity to appeal to the public once more to contribute kindly and generously to the Red Cross fund for the benefit of our brave sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, who so gallantly and willingly are laying down their lives for the glory and honor of their country."

No less eloquent is the plea of the chaplains of the British field forces now at the front. Writing from France to the Red Cross Society, they say: "We send our heartfelt good wishes for the success of the society which has already done so nobly for our sick and wounded soldiers whose heroism in the field of battle and whose patience under pain must be seen ere they can be realized."

## Namaka Notes

A capital social evening and dance was held at Namaka on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2nd, under the auspices of the I.O.O.F. lodge. A good program of music and recitations was contributed to by the Oddfellows and their friends and greatly enjoyed by a large audience. Bro. Ed. Thomson, N. G., made a neat speech on Oddfellowship and pointed out the amount of good the lodge had done in Namaka. After supper a dance took place and all voted a jolly good time.

Miss Shouldice opened the school at Namaka the first of the month and has started a literary society with James Lawrie, president; H. Buker, secretary; L. Wheeler, program secretary; F. Winspear, editor of the 'Literary Digest'; P. Johnson, sub-editor of the 'Literary Digest.' A spirited debate took place on Friday afternoon the subject being: "Resolved that the pen is more powerful than the sword," affirmative L. Wheeler and F. Winspear; negative J. Laurie and H. Buker. The debate brought the young speakers with great energy and on a vote of the society 9 voted in the affirmative and 4 in the negative.

There will be a dance in the Liberty School, Friday evening Feb. 12th

A hard time dance was held in the Pioneer School Friday evening February 5th.

## Majorville Notes

Jack Lemon is the new teacher for Liberty School. I think they handed along the right fruit this time.

Mrs. Schnebly has been to Calgary the past week and secured a homestead, the n.e. 1/4 36-19-20, w. 4. Congratulations.

Mr. Cutforth has purchased from Mr. M. E. Scott, the quarter section directly north of his homestead. Mr. A. Beggs & Son have purchased from Mr. A. Godkin, 1/4 sec. 36-19-21, w. 4th, and Mr. Alex Godkin has purchased from Mr. W. J. Burns & Son the n.e. 1/4 sec. 30-19-20, w. 4.

On the introduction of the Meyers pump, the well driller lost his job "for quite a while," much to the amusement of the people in the gallery. Being somewhat of a "smart alec" and having his tire punctured, the escape of some inflated air seemed to pinch for a while. By last accounts he is taking his medicine gracefully.

The social event of the season was the dance given at the Liberty dance hall by Mr. Victor Hamilton Stuart Beeton. Majorville society was out en masse. The Shield's Orchestra furnished the music. All the latest dances were indulged in, including the rag, two-step, tango and the fantastic waltz. All seemed to enjoy themselves immensely and were not slow in their praises to the host. Mr. Beeton, who holds extensive interests here, has been boarding out for the winter, and otherwise has been taking life leisurely. Not at all advocating this strenuous life.

William Hill and Son's of Buffalo Hills has been wintering some 250 head of stock on the farm of Harry Baker. It is needless to say the stock had wintered well around the stacks. The care-taker has been looking after some lambs in the vicinity.

Oats seems to be the scarcest commodity for the farmers this season, most of them are buying oats and prices are creeping up wonderfully.

Mr. H. J. Connolly is the new mail driver. He is promising to arrive and depart on schedule time, and by the way he started in he seems quite an improvement, as there certainly was room for some in that direction.

We hasten to extend congratulations to Mrs. J. J. McCabe on her appointment to the Pioneer School board. She is also Secy-Treas. for that district. We certainly think they have selected the right person this time.

Mr. Arch Alston is the new Secretary of the Farmers Union. Also a good appointment.

It has been most difficult to keep track of all the men who have enlisted from the Gleichen district, but the CALL hopes shortly to have a complete list which will prove most interesting especially after they have left for the front.

## Queenstown Notes

While this is not the most prosperous it is certainly the easiest winter the Queenstown farmers have put in yet. We have practically nothing to do outside the usual chores but sit behind the stove and look wise, building air castles about what we shall do next year with the big pile of money we shall get for our crops. The price offered for wheat this winter is certainly great, the only drawback is that comparatively few of us have anything to sell. What's bothering most of us right now is, how are we to obtain seed and feed oats this spring at the famine prices asked for them? But then it is an ill wind that blows no good and those farmers, who are mainly raising oats, and who most other years have to sell for less than 25 cents per bushel, are getting their in-nings this year. It will not be so much of a surprise to the Queenstown farmers to raise a great crop next year, but the joke will come in if we get enough for it to be able to get out of debt. We have raised big crops before and had to sell it below the cost of production.

A wheat speculator on the Chicago board of trade is reported to have made half a million the other day. This sounds joyful to the farmers who had to sell their wheat early last fall in order to pay their debts.

The Queenstown Farmers Union held their first meeting in 1915 at the Pioneer School on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 30th. The meeting was well attended and much important business transacted. The next meeting will be held in the Liberty School, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Feb. 13th. Mr. A. Aeston the new Secy.-Treasurer expects to meet every farmer in the Major district at this meeting.

Wm. Klemley returned from the States last week.

Card parties are all the style this winter. Quite a number have been held at various places.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. McLeod a couple of weeks ago.

C. and J. Stumpf is the name of a new kalsomining and painting firm in Queenstown.

## NOTICE TO STEAM ENGINEERS

Notice is hereby given that examinations will be held at the undermentioned places by Wm. Gray a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta:

Gleichen, March 4th, Palace Hotel.  
Calgary, March 5th and 6th, Public Works Office, at 9 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of giving engineers and apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for certificates under the provisions of "The Boilers Act", 1912.

Persons not already registered in the province who may desire application forms, can obtain same by applying to the department, or to the above named Inspector, and such application form must be properly filled out, witnessed, and declared to before a commissioner or Justice of the Peace before an examination can be granted.

JOHN STOCKS,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Public Works Edmonton, Alta.

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